
دليل
أزهار
لبنان
البرية
المصوّر
د. أحمد حوري
نسرين مشاقة حوري

ساهمت جمعية الشبان المسيحية في طبع هذا الكتاب



Photographed in July at Baalback-Baalback

Scientific Name:
Alcea setosa

الاسم العربي:
ختميّة، ورد الحصان، عوينة البقرة

The dried flowers are used as decoction for pneumonia, or as gargle for tooth abscesses.



Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Anacamptis pyramidalis

الاسم العربي:
سحلب هرمي، ذيل الثعلب

Erect plant up to 30 cm. Flowers are in a short dense spike, up to 8 cm long. Found on dry often calcareous, grasslands and stabilized dunes.





Photographed in April at Ehden-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Anemone blanda

الاسم العربي:
شقّار فتّان، شقّار ناعم

This small anemone that grows on mountains resembles very much the European anemones that live in forests.





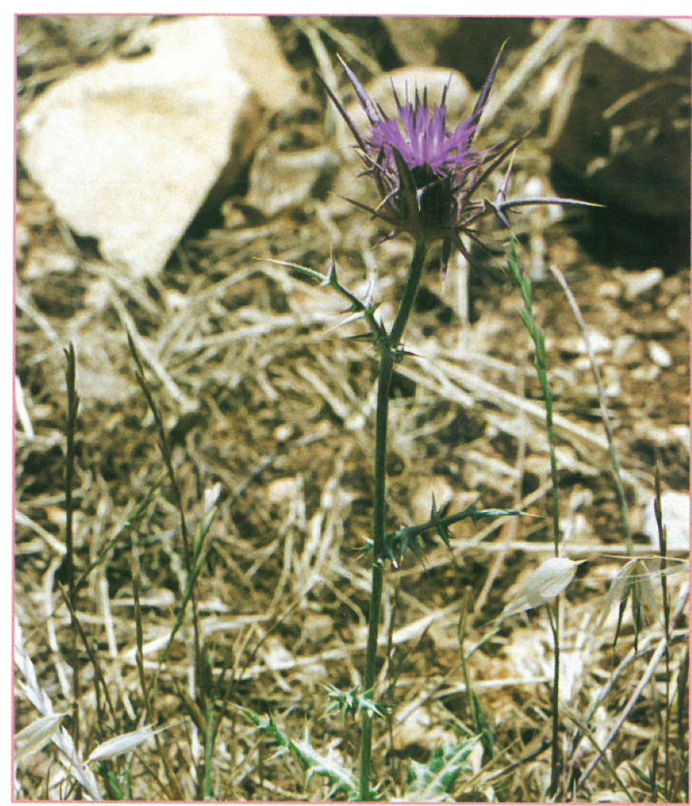
Photographed in May at Baaleshmay-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Antirrhinum majus

الاسم العربي:
فم السّمكة الكبير، أنف العجل، أنف الثور

This plant is commonly known as the "snapdragon". Its velvety flowers, found on tall spikes, are available in a wide range of colors.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Carlina lanata

الاسم العربي:
كرلينة صوفية

This plant is known to be annual and perennial. It is known commonly as the "woolly carline-thistle."





Photographed in June at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Centaurea calcitrapa

الاسم العربي:
دردار، مرّار، قنطريون فخّي

The leaves and flowers of this plant are anti-inflammatory and stimulant, whereas the seeds are diuretic.





Photographed in June at Burjein-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Centaurium umbellatum

الاسم العربي:
قنطريون صغير خيمي

This plant may be used whenever a digestive and gastric stimulant is required. It is used to treat anorexia and conditions where a sluggish digestion is involved.




Photographed in May at Azzounieh-Aley

Scientific Name:
Centranthus longiflorus

الاسم العربي:
سنبل طويل الزهر، عصاية الناطور

The species name of this flower comes from the Latin "longus" meaning long and "floris" meaning flower thus its common name "long-flowered spur-valerian".




Photographed in June at Kfarhoonah-Jezzine

Scientific Name:
Centranthus ruber

الاسم العربي:
وشعة حمراء

This plant known as the "red valerian" is widely naturalized on walls and rocky places, and is especially coastal.





Photographed in June at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Cephalanthera rubra

الاسم العربي:
سفلنتيرة حمراء

In unfavorable conditions, this flower is able to survive on decaying matter which may account for its ability to disappear from one area and reappear in another.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Cercis siliquastrum

الاسم العربي:
زمزريق خردلي، أرجوان، شبرق

Legend has it that Judas Iscariot hanged himself from this tree causing it to blush with embarrassment, turning the white flowers to pink thus the plant's name "Judas tree"




Photographed in April at Kfarhalda-Batroun

Scientific Name:
Cirsium dissectum

الاسم العربي:
قصوان مقطع

This plant is commonly known as the "meadow thistle". It is a native but rare species in Europe.




Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Cistus creticus

الاسم العربي:
قستوس كريت، لاذن، قرّيضة ورديّة، غبرة

This plant secretes a glue known as Ladanum, which is used in perfumes and in some medicinal creams.





Photographed in November at Burjein-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Colchicum boissieri

الاسم العربي:
سورنجان بوسييه

All parts of the plant, especially the bulb, are poisonous. They cause vomiting, violent purging, and serious inflammation of the stomach.



Photographed in November at Jannah-Jbeil



Scientific Name:
Colchicum steveni

الاسم العربي:
سورنجان ستيفن، سراج الغولة،
وحواح، مبشرة الشتاء

This plant contains colchicine, which is useful in agriculture (favors growth of organisms) and in medicine (treats gouts).



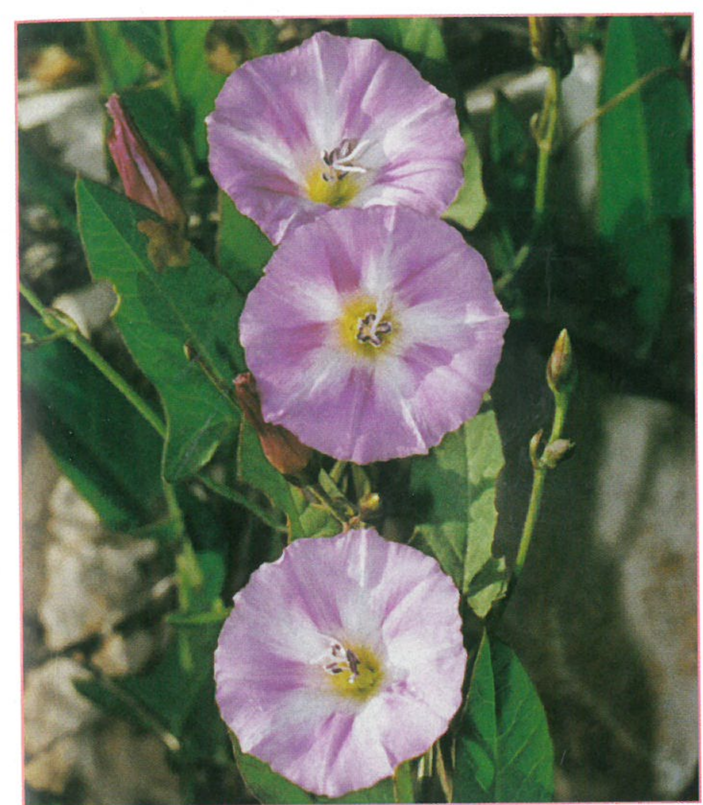
Photographed in November at Kahlounieh-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Colchicum troodii

الاسم العربي:
سورنجان ترودي

Low plant with the leaves appearing after the flowers. Found on dry rocky slopes, in pine and hazel forests, in lowlands and in the mountains.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Convolvulus arvensis

الاسم العربي:
لبلاب الحقول، قنيديلة، طربوش الغراب، لفلافة،
مدّيدة، عاشق الشجر، حبل المساكين، بقلة باردة

The flowers unfold at sunshine, and fold back at sunset. The green parts of the plant were used for wounds, and the roots were prescribed as laxatives.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Cyclamen persicum

الاسم العربي:
بخّور مريم فارسي، سكوكع، دويك
الجبل، سيدو، قرن الغزال

This poisonous plant commonly known as the "florist's cyclamen" grows best in rocky sites.





Photographed in March at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Cyclamen orbiculatum

الاسم العربي:
بخّور مريم مستدير

Orbiculatum refers to the round shape of leaves, less common than cyclamen persicum.





Photographed in June at Fnaideq-Akkar



Scientific Name:
Dianthus carthusianorum

الاسم العربي:
قرنفل قرطاجي

The leaf sheaths of the Carthusian Pink are 4 times longer than the stem's diameter. Mostly found in dry grassy spaces. The petals may be added to fruit dishes.



Photographed in July at Ehden-Zgharta



Scientific Name:
Dianthus ciliatus

الاسم العربي:
قرنفل مهدّب

This wild flower belonging to the carnation genus is known for its ornamental value.


Photographed in June at Bzebdine-Baabda



Scientific Name:
Dianthus multipunctatus

الاسم العربي:
قرنفل كثير التنقيط

One of the most widespread flowers in Lebanon, it grows everywhere except on high mountain tops.


Photographed in June at Debbieh-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Echium italicum-pyrenaicum

الاسم العربي:
أخيوم إيطالي، عريشة

In the days of famine, the young leaves of this plant used to be mixed with those of wild sorrel, and eaten in soup.



Photographed in September at Faraya-Kesrwan

Scientific Name:
Epilobium hirsutum

الاسم العربي:
ندّ أزبّ، فرفور، عقّيص

Tall perennial herb to 2 m, with round stems, densely downy with spreading hairs. Found in damp places, often among tall vegetation.





Photographed in May at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Erodium gruinum

الاسم العربي:
جزاب كركي

This plant commonly known as the "crane stork's-bill" is used commercially in the manufacture of hygrometers.





Photographed in March at Qasmieh-Sour

Scientific Name:
Erodium malacoides

الاسم العربي:
جزاب خبّيزي، عُقيل

This plant is found next to roadsides and waste areas in dry open habitats. There are no known hazards associated with it.





Photographed in April at Seer-Tripoli

Scientific Name:
Geranium rotundifolium

الاسم العربي:
غرنوقي مستدير الورق، يمان

This plant is commonly known as the "round-leaved crane's-bill". It is mostly found in habitats like hedgebanks and walltops.





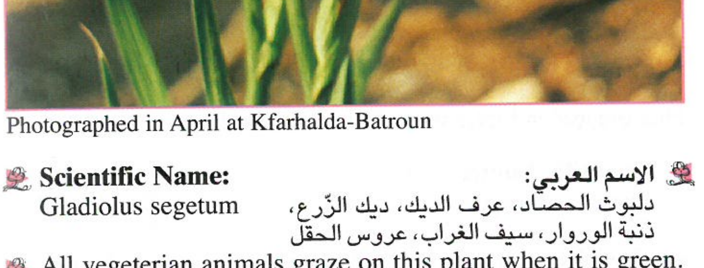
Photographed in April at Joueit-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Geranium tuberosum

الاسم العربي:
غرنوقي عسقولي

This plant is known commonly as the "tuberous geranium". It is found in fields, vineyards and meadows.





Photographed in April at Kfarhalda-Batroun

Scientific Name:
Gladiolus segetum

الاسم العربي:
دلبوث الحصاد، عرف الديك، ديك الزّرع،
ذنبة الوروار، سيف الغراب، عروس الحقل

All vegeterian animals graze on this plant when it is green. It can also be dried and stored to be used as fodder.



Photographed in September at Bsharri-Bsharri

Scientific Name:
Ipomoea purpurea

الاسم العربي:
أثمان أرجواني

This plant can grow up to 6 m and is commonly known as the "morning glory" because the flowers open in the morning and last only a few hours.





Photographed in March at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Lathyrus latifolius

الاسم العربي:
جلبان عريض الورق

This plant is commonly known as the "perennial sweet pea". It has a symbiotic relationship with certain soil bacteria that form nodules on the roots and fix atmospheric nitrogen.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Lavatera trimestris

الاسم العربي:
لفتيرة فصلية

This plant is commonly known as the "rose mallow". It is not easily transplanted and mostly found in moist soils.





Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

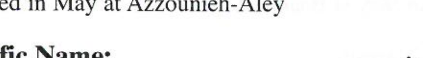
Scientific Name:
Linum pubescens

الاسم العربي:
كتّان أزغب

This flax species which is known for its flowers that open in the sun is very common in Lebanon and Palestine.







Photographed in May at Azzounieh-Aley

Scientific Name:
Malva sylvestris

الاسم العربي:
خبيزة حرجيّة، خبيزة برية، دهماء

The flowers are used in case of pneumonia, and the leaves are useful for the skin. The flowers and the leaves are used as diuretics and as mild laxatives.





Photographed in May at Akroum-Akkar



Scientific Name:
Nerium oleander

الاسم العربي:
دفلى أوليندر، حبين، ورد الحمار، سمّ الحمار

This diuretic plant is a cardiotonic, used to prepare cardiac medicines, but should never be used in self medication due to its toxicity.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Notobasis syriaca

الاسم العربي:
خرفيش كبير، لحلاح، شوكية سورية

This plant is commonly known as the “Syrian thistle”. It is attacked by a pathogen known as *Puccinia mariana.*





Photographed in May at Cedars-Bsharri

Scientific Name:
Onobrychis cornuta

الاسم العربي:
سُلّة قرنية

Covers large areas after snows melt. Its name in latin indicates that donkeys enjoy eating it.



Photographed in November at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Ononis spinosa

الاسم العربي:
شبرق شائك

The roots are not only diuretic, but also stimulate the activity of the digestive system and the mucus secreting glands.





Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Ophrys scolopax-heldreichii

الاسم العربي:
حاجبية دجاجة الأرض

This subspecies has larger flowers in general. Lip oval to rounded, 3-lobed, brownish or blackish purple, the tip violet or blue to purplish brown with a yellow or whitish margin.





Photographed in March at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Orchis anatolica

الاسم العربي:
سحلب أناضولي

Easy to identify due to the brown spots on the lower leaves, and the purple spots on the middle of the lower lobe.





Photographed in April at Joueit-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Orchis italica

الاسم العربي:
سحلب إيطالي

This plant is known commonly as the "Italian orchid", it is found in calcareous soils, in grasslands, and open places in pine woodland.





Photographed in April at Joueit-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Orchis mascula-olbiensis

الاسم العربي:
سحلب ذكر

This plant known commonly as the “early purple orchis” grows mostly in woodlands, copses and open pastures in base rich soils.





Photographed in March at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Orchis papilionacea

الاسم العربي:
سحلب فراشي

This plant is known commonly as the “pink butterfly orchid”. It is one of the most sumptuous and desirable of the Mediterranean species.





Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Orchis sancta

الاسم العربي:
سحلب مقدّس

The species name of this plant means holy ground thus its common name is "Palestine orchid".





Photographed in April at Qbayat-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Orchis tridentata

الاسم العربي:
سحلب ثلاثي الأسنان

This plant is known commonly as the "three-toothed orchid" since its labium is made up of three lobes from the base up.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Pisum sativum-elatius

الاسم العربي:
بازيلا زراعية عالية

This plant is commonly known as the "dry pea". Its seeds are thought to cause dysentery when eaten raw.



Photographed in June at Kfarhoonah-Jezzine



Scientific Name:
Putoria calabrica

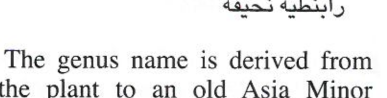
الاسم العربي:
منتنة كلبريا

This plant known as the "Calabrian putoria" or the "fetid field-madder" exhale a very bad smell when its leaves are wrinkled.



Photographed in May at Cedars-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Rhaponticum pusillum



الاسم العربي:
رابنطيّة نحيفة

Stemless spiny flower. The genus name is derived from Pontikos which refers the plant to an old Asia Minor Kingdom.



Photographed in May at Tarshish-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Rhododendron ponticum

الاسم العربي:
ورديّة بنطس، بقّيل، غار شيحي

This plant disappeared from Europe in the Ice Age. It may soon be extinct in Lebanon too because its flowery branches are broken to be sold by florists.



Photographed in May at Afqa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Rosa glutinosa

الاسم العربي:
ورد غروي، ورد دبق، ورد لبناني

This dwarf flower that grows on Lebanese mountains is very glandular and gluey, which explains the species name glutinosa.





Photographed in May at Tarshish-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Rosularia libanotica

الاسم العربي:
وريدة لبنانيّة

This plant is known as the "Lebanon rosularia". It is usually found in well-drained soils and rocky sites.





Photographed in November at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Rubus sanctus

الاسم العربي:
علّيق مقدّس، كبوش

The genus name refers to the stem's red color. This plant is known as the "Palestine blackberry".





Photographed in May at Sharoun-Aley

Scientific Name:
Salvia hierosolymitana

الاسم العربي:
قويسة القدس، لسان العجلة

The species name coming from the Latin Hierosolyma meaning Jerusalem gives the plant its common name the "Jerusalem sage".



Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Salvia triloba

الاسم العربي:
قويسة ثلاثية الفصوص، شافية ثلاثيّة الفصوص، ناعمة، مريمية، قصعين، عيزقان

The healing leaves of this plant are still boiled, green or dry, with sugar or honey. Insects attack its stem leaving on it tubercles that are sometimes mistaken for healing fruits.





Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Satureja hortensis

الاسم العربي:
ندغ بستاني

This antiseptic, and diuretic plant is especially used to treat bronchitis, indigestion, or diarrhea. It is thought to have an exciting action on the sexual organs and the metabolism.





Photographed in June at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Silene aegyptiaca

الاسم العربي:
سيلينة مصريّة، سبينخة، شنتان
النورية، نمنومة، أهلوان، الشّاب العايق

This species known as the "Egyptian catchfly" is the most abundant among the forty-five silene species known in Lebanon.



Photographed in April at Qbayat-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Silene italica

الاسم العربي:
سيلينة إيطالية

This plant is commonly known as the "Italian catchfly". Its petals are inrolled during the day but open fully in the evening.

Photographed in April at Saadiat-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Silybum marianum

الاسم العربي:
شوك مريم، سلبين مريمي، حرشف بري

One of the best remedies for the liver is prepared from the fruits of this plant. It could also be used to treat digestion problems and migraine.





Photographed in June at Kfarhoonah-Jezzine



Scientific Name:
Teucrium chamaedrys

الاسم العربي:
بلّوط الأرض

This plant is used as a stimulant for the stomach, but may cause a slight constipation.





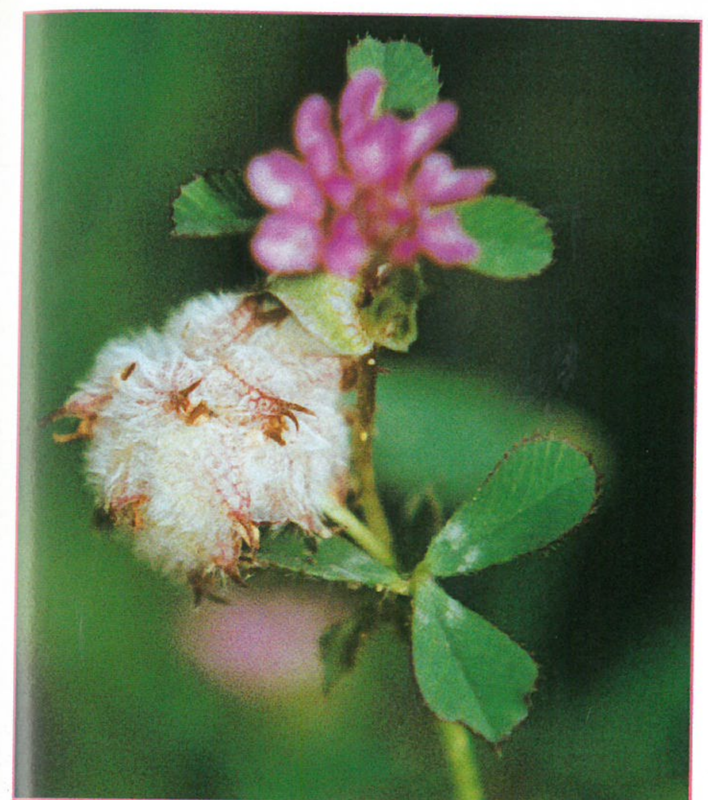
Photographed in April at Mashnaqa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Tragopogon hybridum

الاسم العربي:
سلسفيل هجين

Found in pastures, waste and fallow land, grassy and stony places.





Photographed in May at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Trifolium tomentosum

الاسم العربي:
نفل لبدي، كريشة

This plant is known for being a potential host on which the lightbrown apple moth is able to complete its life cycle.





Photographed in March at Laqlouq-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Valeriana dioscoridis

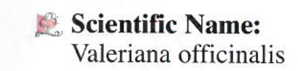
الاسم العربي:
ناردين ديوسقوريدس،
أصابع الراعي، قصبة الراعي

All Valeriana species contain an essential oil with a powerful smell, used to treat fatigue, nervousness, cramps, and gut inflammations.





Photographed in April at Seer-Tripoli



Scientific Name:
Valeriana officinalis

الاسم العربي:
ناردين مخزني

This plant is recommended for all cases of nervousness, especially those caused by extreme anxiety.





Photographed in June at Saadiat-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Vitex agnus-castus

الاسم العربي:
أرثد طهاري، ذو الخمسة أصابع، كف مريم، حشيشة أبو شيخ

Aids digestion, reduces gases and soothes mild colds. Its smoke repels insects and its seeds counteract deadly toxins.





Photographed in June at Sawfar-Aley

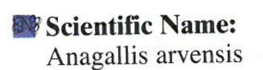
Scientific Name:
Acanthus syriacus

الاسم العربي:
أقنثة سورية، كف الدب، شوك الجمال

This plant known as the "Syrian acanthus" has white or dark purple flowers in a dense spike to 60 cm. It usually grows in dry, sunny, and well drained sites.



Photographed in April at Seer-Tripoli



Scientific Name:
Anagallis arvensis

الاسم العربي:
اناغالس الحقول، حشيشة الحلمة،
عشبة العلق، عين العصفورة

This plant contains a poisonous glycoside which was used for many symptoms such as tetanus or mental disorders.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Anchusa azurea

الاسم العربي:
انشوزة لازورديّة، بيلعون، ذنب القط

A red extract taken from one of the genus' species was used as makeup.



Photographed in April at Seer-Tripoli

Scientific Name:
Anchusa undulata

الاسم العربي:
أنشوزة متموجة

The dark blue, violet, or purple flowers are funnel shaped. This plant grows in waste and cultivated ground, sandy coastal habitats, roadsides, and olive groves.





Photographed in March at Laqlouq-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Anemone blanda

الاسم العربي:
شقّار فتّان، شقّار ناعم

This small anemone that grows on mountains resembles very much the European anemones that live in forests.





Photographed in February at Jahlieh-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Anemone coronaria

الاسم العربي:
شقّار اكليلي، شقائق النعمان

Flowers pink, red, blue or purple, often with a pale zone in the center, bowl-shaped; petals 5-8, oval, anthers blue. Cultivated in gardens.





Photographed in May at Jahlieh-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Bellevalia dubia

الاسم العربي:
بلّفلية محيّرة

This plant is found in the Mediterranean area mostly to the Asian part rather than the European one.



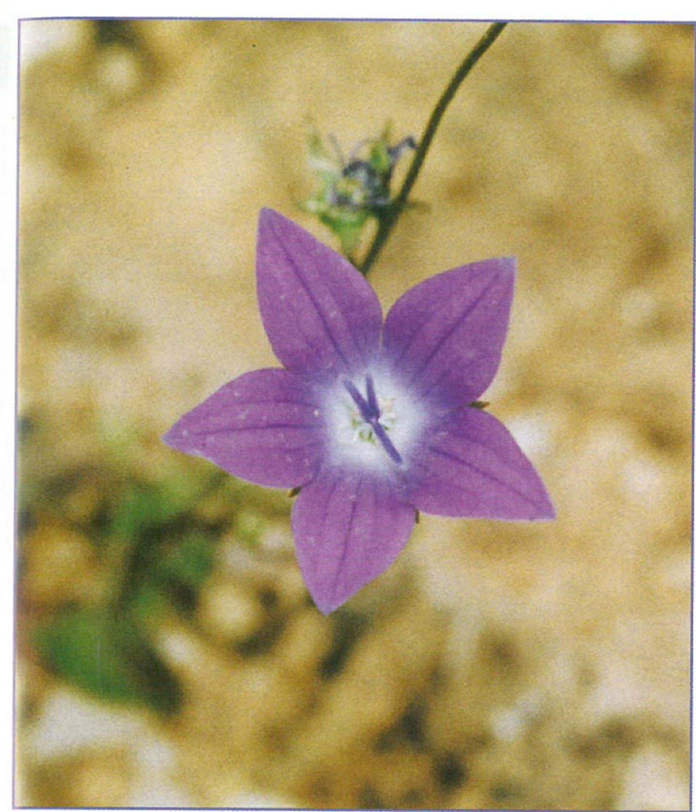


Photographed in March at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Bellevalia trifoliata

الاسم العربي:
بلَفلية ثلاثيّة الورق

This flower belonging to the lily family is commonly known as the "three-leaved bellevalia".



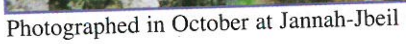
Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

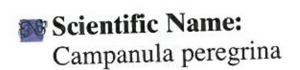
Scientific Name:
Campanula patula

الاسم العربي:
جريس منبسط

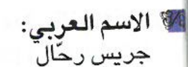
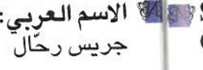
The flower is bell-shaped, and much more open than in other species. The color may vary from rosy purple to blue.




Photographed in October at Jannah-Jbeil


Scientific Name:
Campanula peregrina

الاسم العربي:
جريس رحّال

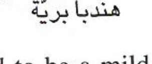
This flower resembles a bell, and the species name is taken from the Latin "peregrinus" that means foreign thus it is commonly known as the "foreign bellflower".



Photographed in June at Kfarhalda-Batroun



Scientific Name:
Cichorium intybus


الاسم العربي:
هندبا بريّة

A decoction of the plant's roots is considered to be a mild tonic, diuretic, and laxative. Crushed leaves are used as a dressing for swellings. Chicory leaves are edible.



Photographed in October at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Crocus cancellatus

الاسم العربي:
زعفران شبكي

Common near Damascus where nodules are edible. Common in mid and higher latitudes.





Photographed in June at Lassa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Delphinium peregrinum

الاسم العربي:
دلفينيون رحّال، عائق، رجل القنبرة

The name is derived from dolphin due to the resemblance of the upper cup to the dolphin.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Echinops viscosus

الاسم العربي:
أقرقفان لزج، قنفذية لزجة

This flower is known commonly as the "glove-thistle", but because of the plant's viscous nature, it is also known a the "viscous globe thistle".





Photographed in September at Baaleshmay-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Eryngium amethystinum

الاسم العربي:
شنداب بنفسجي

This flower is commonly known as the "Sea Holly". Its blue flowers can be dried for use in winter arrangements.



Photographed in June at Bzebdine-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Eryngium creticum

الاسم العربي:
شـنـداب كـريت، قـرصـعـنّـة، شـوك العرقباني، شويكة ابراهيم

The blue color of this flower covers large areas of arid lands. The young leaves are eaten in salads.





Photographed in May at Ehden-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Geranium libani

الاسم العربي:
جيرانيوم لبناني، غرنوق لبناني، إبرة الراعي، عطر

The genus name is derived from the Greek name for crane due to the resemblance of the bird's beak to the plant's fruit.

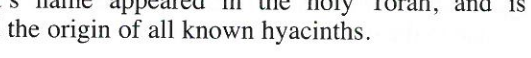




Photographed in February at Jahlieh-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Hyacinthus orientalis

الاسم العربي:
خزام شرقي، ياقوتيّة، مكحّلة



This plant's name appeared in the holy Torah, and is considered the origin of all known hyacinths.



Photographed in March at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Iris germanica

الاسم العربي:
سوسن ألماني

The plant has marked expectorant and diuretic properties. Commercially exploited for its aromatic properties.





Photographed in March at Akroum-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Iris sisyrinchium

الاسم العربي:
سوسن الخنازير، عنصيل، خيطى

This flower superficially resembles other irises, but it does not last as long, and is found in colors totally foreign to irises.





Photographed in May at Cedars-Bsharri

Scientific Name:
Iris sofarana

الاسم العربي:
سوسن صوفر

Rare iris found only in Lebanon. Discovered by Hartman in the past century near Sawfar thus the species name.





Photographed in May at Baaleshmay-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Iris spuria-maritima

الاسم العربي:
سوسن خلاسي

This plant is known to many as the "butterfly iris". Its leaves are broader than those of most varieties of the genus.





Photographed in May at Qbayat-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Iris unguicularis

الاسم العربي:
سوسن ظفري

This plant is a rhizomatous beardless iris forming a dense clump of green sword-like leaves, producing scented flowers.





Photographed in May at Tarshish-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Ixiolirion tataricum

الاسم العربي:
زنبق تتري، زنبق سيبيري

This flower is known commonly as the “Siberian lily”, it resembles that of hyacinth except that its spikes are open and its stem is rather spindly.





Photographed in May at Jahlieh-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Lactuca perennis

الاسم العربي:
خس معمّر

No specific mention of toxicity has been seen for this species, but many plants in this genus contain a narcotic principle which is most concentrated when the plant begins to flower.





Photographed in May at Falougha-Baabda




Scientific Name:
Lavandula stoechas

الاسم العربي:
خزامى أسطوخودس، شعنينة، ضرم، شاه اسبرم رومي

Used as a fragrance. Extracted oil is said to purify the stomach, liver and spleen when mixed with oregano. The oil is antiseptic, sedative and pain killing.





Photographed in May at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Legousia hybrida

الاسم العربي:
لغوزية هجينة

This robust annual wild flower is tolerant of a wide range of soil types, from well-consolidated crushed masonry and crushed brick, gravel heaps to good agricultural soil.





Photographed in March at Akroum-Akkar



Scientific Name:
Lupinus digitatus

الاسم العربي:
ترمس اصبعي، ترمس بري، فول الضبع، فول بري، فول الشيطان

This plant commonly known as the "fingered lupin" is suspected of having alkaloids which induce hepatotoxic effects in animals.



Photographed in July at Ehden-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Mentha microphylla

الاسم العربي:
نعنع صغير الورق

This plant belonging to the mint genus is known mostly for its aromatic properties.


Photographed in April at Jannah-Jbeil




Scientific Name:
Muscari comosum

الاسم العربي:
حلحل أشعر، بصل الزّير، سلّيتة، بلبوس شعري، بصل المسك

This plant is commonly known as the "tassel hyacinth". It is known for its ornamental value. The edible bulbs are commonly used like onions in Greece.




Photographed in March at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Orchis morio-libani

الاسم العربي:
سحلب موريو، سحلب مهرّج

This green-winged orchid is characterized by the similarity in length of the spur and the ovary of the flower.





Photographed in April at Saadiat-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Orobanche ramosa

الاسم العربي:
جعفيل متفرّع

This plant is commonly known as the "branched broomrape". It is classified as a noxious weed.





Photographed in April at Qbayat-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Pentaglottis sempervirens

الاسم العربي:
خماسية الألسن دائمة الخضرة

This plant is commonly known as the "green alkanet". It is mostly found in hedges, roadsides, and shaded area.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Ricotia lunaria

الاسم العربي:
ريكتية قمرية، سيلان

With its crossed leaves, this plant commonly known as the "Egyptian honesty" covers the rocky and stony areas with its beautiful violet color.





Photographed in January at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Romulea bulbocodium

الاسم العربي:
روميلية بصليّة، حِرسنّة

The genus name is derived from Romuleos the founder of Rome. Common plant forming beautiful ground covers.



Photographed in May at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Salvia horminum

الاسم العربي:
قويسة هرمينيّة، شافية هرمينيّة،
مردقوش أحمر

When wet, this plant's fruits secrete a dense juice used to treat eyes and wounds.




Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Salvia judaica

الاسم العربي:
قويسة اليهودية

This plant is commonly known as the "Judean sage". Its hexose rich flowers are known to be frequently visited by honeybees.





Photographed in June at Bzebdine-Baabda



Scientific Name:
Salvia officinalis

الاسم العربي:
قويسة مخزنية

An infusion of this plant is known to have a bactericidal effect, so it is recommended for diseases of inflammatory nature.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Salvia sclarea

الاسم العربي:
قويسة مجليّة، كف الدب

This plant is known as the "clary" or the "cleareye" because it is thought to clarify the vision. It is mostly used as a spice, and in special wine fabrication.





Photographed in July at Afqa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Veronica anagallis-aquatica

الاسم العربي:
فيرونيكة حبق الماء

This plant is known commonly as the "water speedwell". It is usually found in marshes, ditches, wet meadows, ponds and streams.





Photographed in May at Tarshish-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Veronica austriaca-teucrium

الاسم العربي:
فيرونيكة نمساويّة

This plant is commonly known as the "large speedwell". It is usually found in grassy and rocky places, usually on calcareous soil.





Photographed in April at Seer-Tripoli

Scientific Name:
Veronica syriaca

الاسم العربي:
فيرونيكة سورية، زهرة الحواشي

This plant commonly known as the "Syrian speedwell" owes its genus name to Saint Veronica.





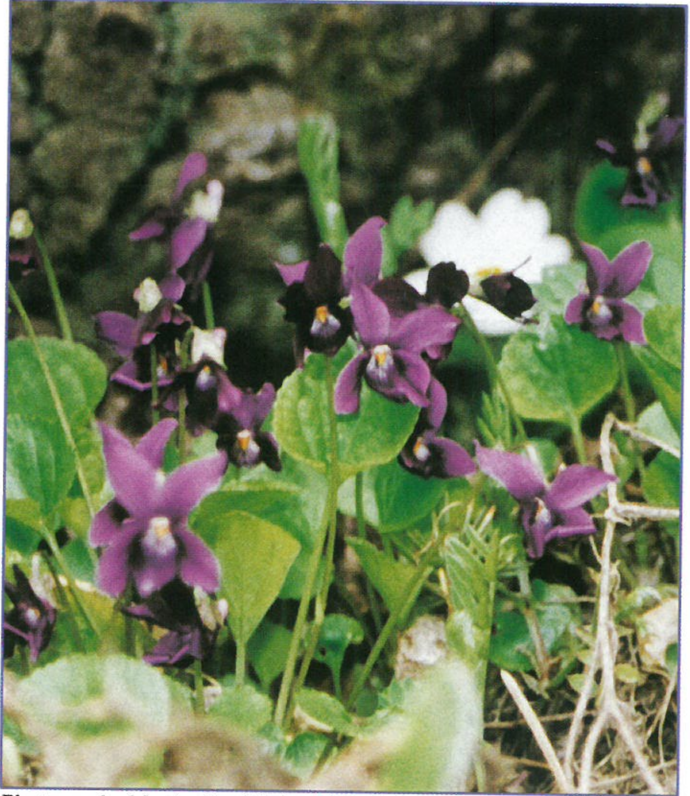
Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Vinca libanotica

الاسم العربي:
قضاب لبناني، ونكة لبنانية، عناقيّة لبنانية

This plant is very similar to Vinca herbacea, but it has smooth leaves and a barren calyx.





Photographed in April at Ehden-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Viola hirta

الاسم العربي:
بنفسج أزب

The flowers of this plant commonly known as the "hairy violet" are almost scentless making this species different from Viola odorata.





Photographed in July at Baaleshmay-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Viola tricolor

الاسم العربي:
بنفسج ثلاثي الألوان

This plant's high concentration in rutin helps in stabilizing and strengthening capillaries and membranes, it is also anti-inflammatory and promotes tissue repair.





Photographed in July at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Abutilon theophrasti

الاسم العربي:
أبو طيلون صيني

This plant is an annual taprooted weed of the Mallow family. Its seeds can remain viable in the soil for over 50 years.





Photographed in June at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Achillea micrantha

الاسم العربي:
أخيلية صغيرة الزهر،
زقزقة العصفور

The genus name refers to the Greek hero Achilles who used this plant to heal a wounded enemy.




Photographed in May at Sharoun-Aley

Scientific Name:
Asphodeline liburnica

الاسم العربي:
عطعاط ليبرنيا

This is an annual flower that only opens in the evening. It is known for its aesthetic value.




Photographed in June at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Berberis libanotica

الاسم العربي:
بربريس لبناني

The warm water extract of this plant's roots is used by Lebanese people to treat some liver and gall bladder diseases.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Briza maxima

الاسم العربي:
قصفة عظيمة، قفّة الشيخ

This plant is commonly known as the "big quaking grass". It is also known as the "rattlessnake grass" because of the sound it makes when wind blows.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Calycotome villosa

الاسم العربي:
قندول وبر، دار شيشعان، عود البرق

The calyx of this plant, commonly known as the "hairy thorny-broom», gets circularly torn in the flowering period and appears to be broken.



Photographed in September at Tannourine-Batroun

Scientific Name:
Carlina involucrata

الاسم العربي:
كرلينة قنّابيّة، زند العبد

According to the legend, king Charlemagne of France used Carlina's roots to treat his soldiers from plague.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Chrysanthemum coronarium

الاسم العربي:
أقحوان اكليلي

This plant is an ingredient of many Japanese dishes. A sixteenth century herbalist recommended the flower for promoting longevity and turning gray hair black again.





Photographed in April at Joueit-Zgharta



Scientific Name:
Colutea arborescens

الاسم العربي:
قنصور مشجّر

This plant is known commonly as the "bladder senna". Its seeds are known for being poisonous and its herbal tea is very sour with a vomit inducing smell.



Photographed in August at Khiam-Marjeyoun



Scientific Name:
Ecballium elaterium

الاسم العربي:
قثاء الحمار المسهل، مقتي الحمار

This plant is a powerful laxative, a treatment for jaundice yellowish pigmentaion of skin, and an oral contraceptive for men if prepared adequately.



Photographed in July at Laqlouq-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Euphorbia biumbellata

الاسم العربي:
فربيون ذو خيمتين

This plant owes its genus name to Euphorbe the medical doctor of Juba II, king of Mauritania.



Photographed in March at Bentael-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Fumana arabica

الاسم العربي:
دخانيّة عربية

This plant, having yellow flowers and fume-like branches, is commonly known as the "Arabian fumana".


Photographed in June at Kfarhoonah-Jezzine

Scientific Name:
Fumana thymifolia

الاسم العربي:
دخانيّة صعترية الورق

This plant's species name comes from the Latin "Thymus" meaning thyme and "folium" meaning leaf thus its common name the "thyme-leaved fumana".




Photographed in April at Ehden-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Gagea arvensis

الاسم العربي:
غاجيّة الحقول

This plant is commonly known as the "field gagea". It is a protected species in many European countries.



Photographed in June at Sawfar-Aley

Scientific Name:
Galium verum

الاسم العربي:
غاليوم حقيقي، خيثرة، قيطوم

A herbal tea of this plant is used to stimulate the renal system and the liver. It is also used to promote the lymphatic circulation.




Photographed in April at Beirut-Beirut

Scientific Name:
Glaucium flavum

الاسم العربي:
ماميثا صفراء، خشخاش مقرّن أصفر

Odorous bitter plant. Flower juice is used as eye drops to treat infections.





Photographed in May at Tarshish-Baabda



Scientific Name:
Gundelia tournefortii

الاسم العربي:
غندليّة ترنفور، عكّوب

This plant is named after the French botanist Pitton de Tournefort. It is edible and can be cooked and served with certain meals.



Photographed in September at Tannourine-Batroun



Scientific Name:
Helichrysum pallasii

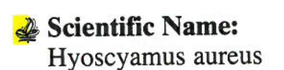
الاسم العربي:
خالدة بلاّس

This species commonly known as the "Palla's everlasting" owes its name to the German botanist and geographer Peter Simon Pallas.



Photographed in April at Joueit-Zgharta





Scientific Name:
Hyoscyamus aureus

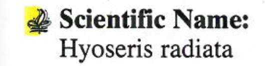
الاسم العربي:
بنج ذهبي

The seeds were given as aphrodisiacs to pigs during copulation period. The species is known to be poisonous and sedative.





Photographed in March at Qasmieh-Sour



Scientific Name:
Hyoseris radiata

الاسم العربي:
هيوسريس متشعّع

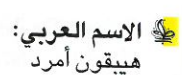
The genus name of this plant comes from the Greek "hus" (pork) and "seris" (chicory) which means that the plant is not a real chicory.





Photographed in March at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Hypecoum imberbe



الاسم العربي:
هيبقون أمرد

Unique flower with petals of uneven sizes.





Photographed in July at Roueiss-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Hypericum hircinum

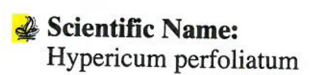
الاسم العربي:
داذي منتن، رمّان الأنهار، دموع البسينات، شجرة التيس

This plant is used to treat wounds, ulcers, and diarrhea. It is also a stimulant and a diuretic.





Photographed in May at Sharoun-Aley



Scientific Name:
Hypericum perfoliatum

الاسم العربي:
داذي مخروق

This plant is known for being a nervine tonic. It is used as a remedy for neurological problems in elders.





Photographed in May at Beirut-Beirut

Scientific Name:
Inula viscosa

الاسم العربي:
راسن لزج، طيّون لزج، طبّاق

This plant is suspected to be useful in the treatment of diabetes. Its leaves are crushed with oils and used to treat wounds and zits.





Photographed in April at Qbayat-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Lampranthus glaucus

الاسم العربي:
لبرانتس أحوى

This plant native to southern Africa is a bushy, low-spreading shrub with small gray-green succulent leaves on the young branches.





Photographed in May at Baaleshmay-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Lathyrus aphaca

الاسم العربي:
جلبان أفّاق، شوارب البسين، حمام البرج

The seeds of this plant contain a toxic amino acid that, in large quantities, can cause a very serious disease of the nervous system known as 'lathyrism'.



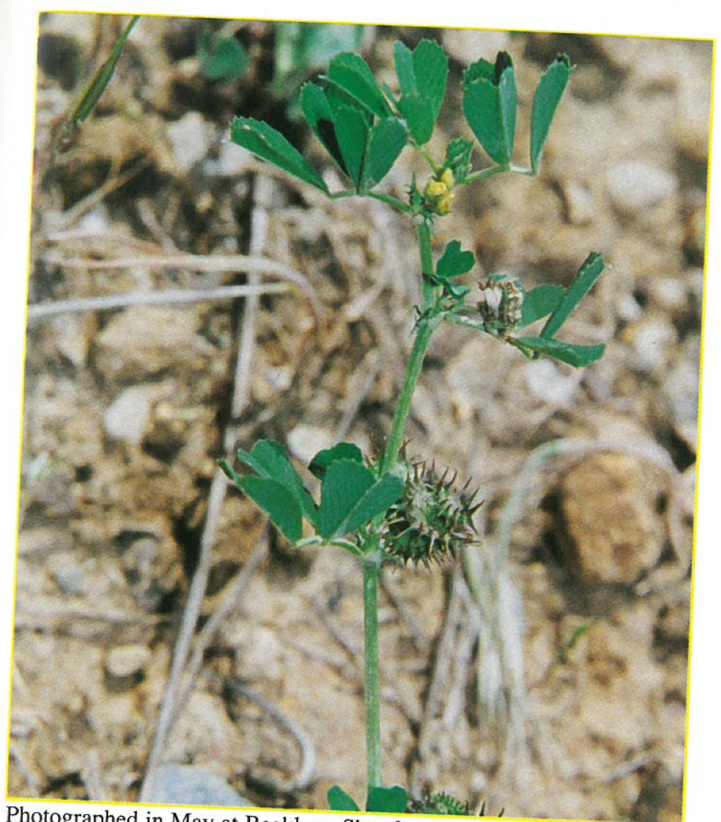


Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Lotus ornithopodioides

الاسم العربي:
لوطس ربيداني

This flower is commonly known as the "claw-podded birdsfoot-trefoil". It is a very promising new pasture species.



Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Medicago polymorpha

الاسم العربي:
فصّة متعدّدة الأوجه

This plant known as the "toothed medick" is similar to Medicago arabica, but with a hairier stem, unspotted leaflets, and jaggedy toothed stipules.



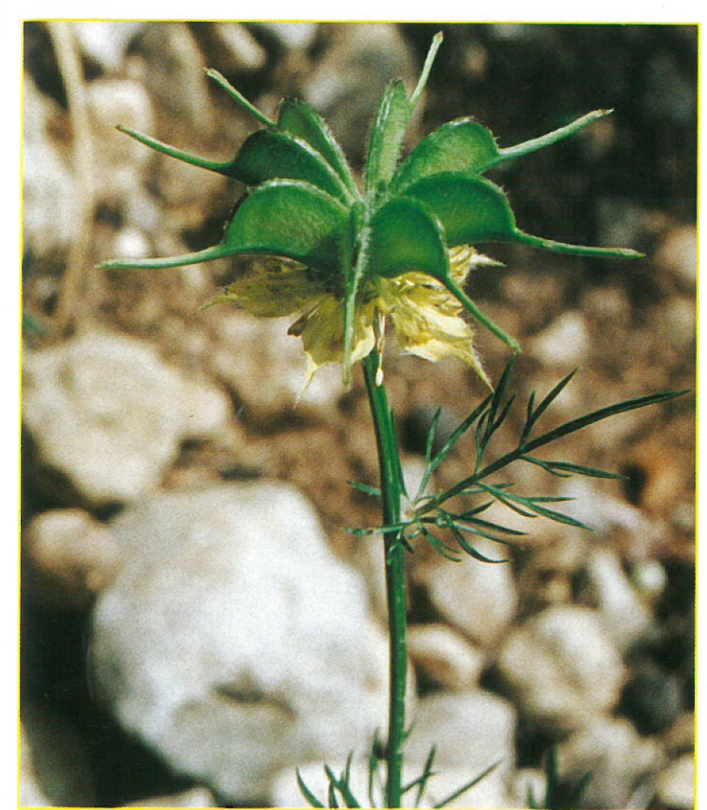
Photographed in May at Beirut-Beirut

Scientific Name:
Nicotiana glauca

الاسم العربي:
تبغ أحوى، شجرة التّنبك،
شجرة الجرح، مسّيس

This is a poisonous plant with Nicotine as the toxin. It causes vomiting, diarrhea, slow pulse, dizziness, collapse, and respiratory failure.





Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Nigella ciliaris

الاسم العربي:
شونيز مهدّب

This plant commonly named the “ciliate nigella” is known for resenting transplanting.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Ononis natrix

الاسم العربي:
شبرق ثعباني، لصّيق، لتّين

This plant known as the "shrubby rest harrow" is of gluey nature. Its branches are used to dry grapes.



Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Onosma frutescens

الاسم العربي:
شنجار دغلي

The flowers are pale yellow. Found on rocks, cliffs, and old walls.



Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf



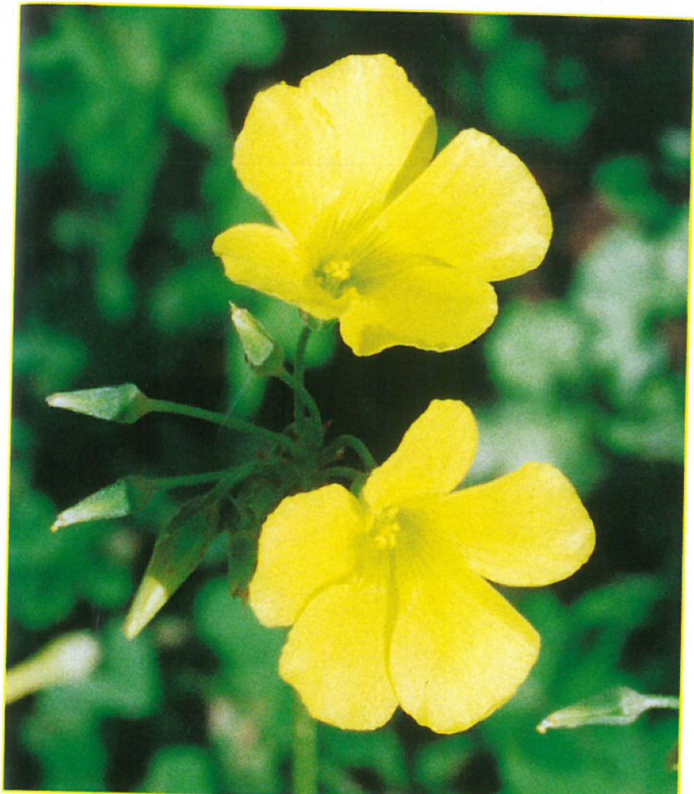


Scientific Name:
Opuntia ficus-indica

الاسم العربي:
صبّير شائع، صبّار تين الهند

This plant was introduced to Europe by Christopher Columbus when he came back from his trip to America.





Photographed in January at Beirut-Beirut



Scientific Name:
Oxalis pes-caprae

الاسم العربي:
حمّيضة عادية

This plant is a weed that invades orange and olive groves, it is hard to fight because its stubble is buried deep in the ground.





Photographed in July at Afqa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Pallenis spinosa

الاسم العربي:
زبّاد شائك، عين الثور الشائكة، سحاء

This plant used to be called Buphtalmum instead of Pallenis. The species name refers to the external spines of the plant.





Photographed in May at Akroum-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Phlomis viscosa

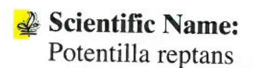
الاسم العربي:
عيزارة لزجة، ركاب الجمال

This plant is a nectar provider for bees. It is not the most frequently visited but it is rich in sucrose.





Photographed in May at Ammiq-West Beqaa



Scientific Name:
Potentilla reptans

الاسم العربي:
مقوّية زاحفة، ذو الخمسة أوراق

Used for treating toothache, arithritis and buttocks diseases but is bad for the stomach.





Photographed in March at Qamouah-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Ranunculus ficaria

الاسم العربي:
تينيّة كبيرة الزهر، عشبة البواسير، دعسة الفرس

Young leaves are edible and tasty, used in salads. Old leaves are not edible. Roots are used to treat hemorrhoids.





Photographed in April at Qbayat-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Ranunculus paludosus

الاسم العربي:
حوذان المناقع

This plant is commonly known as the "Jersey buttercup". It is mostly found in humid areas.





Photographed in August at Sawfar-Aley

Scientific Name:
Scolymus hispanicus

الاسم العربي:
شوكة صفراء، صنّاريّة

The young stems of this plant known as the "Spanish oyster-plant" are edible.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Spartium junceum

الإسم العربي:
وزّال أسلي، خديجة، بدسكان

This beautiful yet poisonous golden flower known as the "Spanish broom" spreads its soft perfume all over the Lebanese hills. The flowers are diuretic and purgative.



Photographed in November at Laqlouq-Jbeil



Scientific Name:
Sternbergia clusiana

الاسم العربي:
استرنبرجية كلوزيّة، أبو فريان

This Antumn flower appears initially before the leaves. The genus name is derived from the botanist Sternberry.



Photographed in May at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Trifolium campestre

الاسم العربي:
نفل حقلي

This plant is commonly known as the "hop trefoil". Its species name refers to its habitat, "campus", which means field.





Photographed in April at Beirut-Beirut

Scientific Name:
Tropaeolum majus

الاسم العربي:
تروبولوم كبير

The alcoholic extraction of the whole plant is used to treat urinary infections, bronchitis, and common colds. The young leaves and the fruits are edible.





Photographed in April at Saadiat-Shouf

Scientific Name: Verbascum galilaeum

الاسم العربي: بوصير الجليل

The plant is native of Galilee thus its species name galilaeum, and its common name the "Galilee mulein".





Photographed in April at Saadiat-Shouf

Scientific Name: Verbascum sinuatum

الاسم العربي: بوصير متعرّج، داعوق، عنّاف

This plant known commonly as the "sinuate mullein" is a familiar sight beside roads and in waste places. It can reach up to two meters in height.





Photographed in April at Seer-Tripoli

Scientific Name:
Vicia hybrida

الاسم العربي:
بيقيّة هجينة، كريشة الجدي

This plant is commonly known as the "hairy yellow vetch". The species name refers to the hybrid nature of this plant.





Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Anagallis arvensis

الاسم العربي:
اناغالس الحقول، حشيشة الحلمة،
عشبة العلق، عين العصفورة

This plant contains a poisonous glycoside which was used for many symptoms such as tetanus or mental disorders.



Photographed in July at Hermel-Hermel




Scientific Name:
Calendula officinalis

الاسم العربي:
أذريون مخزني، كحلة

Due to its anti-inflammatory action, an external application of this plant's ointment is recommended for wounds, burns, eczema and contusions. Leaves are used in salads.



Photographed in May at Cedars - Bsharri

Scientific Name:
Glaucium leiocarpum

الاسم العربي:
ماميثا ملساء الثمر

Unlike glaucium flavum, this species grows at higher altitudes. Flowers are characterized by dark spots at the base.


Photographed in May at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Lathyrus annuus

الاسم العربي:
جلبان حولي

This plant is known commonly as the "annual vetchling" or the "two-flowered vetchling".




Photographed in April at Mashnaqa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Lathyrus gorgonei

الاسم العربي:
جلبان غرغون

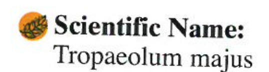
The plant owes its species name to the Italian botanist G. Gorgone in Palermo.



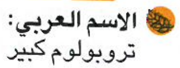


Photographed in April at Beirut-Beirut



Scientific Name:
Tropaeolum majus



الاسم العربي:
تروبولوم كبير

The alcoholic extraction of the whole plant is used to treat urinary infections, bronchitis, and common colds. The young leaves and fruits are edible.





Photographed in February at Baaleshmay-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Anemone coronaria

الاسم العربي:
شقّار اكليلي، شقائق النعمان

Flowers pink, red, blue or purple, often with a pale zone in the center, bowl-shaped; petals 5-8, oval; anthers blue. Cultivated in gardens.




Photographed in March at Qasmieh-Sour

Scientific Name:
Arum dioscoridis

الاسم العربي:
لوف ديوسقوريدس، ميل الكحل، سم الحية

The translucent hood of this flower covers the inner rod. This flower gives off a bad smell, which attracts flies to achieve pollination.




Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Helichrysum sanguineum

الاسم العربي:
خالدة مدمّاة، خالدة قانية

An interesting property of this flower is that it preserves its beautiful carmine color even after it dries off.




Photographed in May at Roueiss-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Papaver dubium

الاسم العربي:
خشخاش محير

This plant is commonly known as the "long-headed poppy". It is categorized as a non-poisonous weed.




Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Papaver rhoeas

الاسم العربي:
خشخاش منثور، دحنون، شقيق،
رمّان السّعال

This plant is one of the best remedies for insomnia and other sleeping troubles. It is also effective against nervousness, asthma, and pulmonary disorders.





Photographed in June at Bzebdine-Baabda



Scientific Name:
Punica granatum

الاسم العربي:
رمّان شائع

The juice of this plant yields citric acid and sodium citrate for pharmaceutical purposes. It enters into preparations for treating dyspepsia and is considered beneficial in leprosy.



Photographed in April at Kfarhalda-Batroun



Scientific Name:
Ranunculus asiaticus

الاسم العربي:
حوذان آسيوي، كفّ الضّبع، كفّ السبع، زغليل، ورد الحب

This plant does not grow in cultivated lands due to its short roots that cannot endure plowing.



Photographed in August at Hasrout-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Ricinus communis

الاسم العربي:
خروع شائع

Seeds contain 60% oil which is used as a decongestant. Also the oil is used in the manufacture of soap and candles.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Sarcopoterium spinosum

الاسم العربي:
ساركوبوتيريوم شوكي

This plant is commonly known as the "prickly burnet". It is mostly found on leptic soils.





Photographed in May at Hadath el Jibbeh-Bsharri

Scientific Name:
Serapias vomeracea

الاسم العربي:
سيرابياس محراثي

Serapias is the name of a Greek God. This orchid is very distinct in both its color and shape.





Photographed in May at Akroum-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Trifolium stellatum

الاسم العربي:
نفل نجمي

This beautiful and distinctive flower is known as the "star clover". It is usually found in fields, on stony grounds and next to roadsides.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Aegilops geniculata

الاسم العربي:
دوسر ركبي

This species is considered to be a noxious weed. It is a potential gene source for pest resistance in wheat.





Photographed in April at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Arum hygrophilum

الاسم العربي:
لوف رطوبي

This species was named after water because it grows abundantly in wet areas and near rivers.





Photographed in May at Baaleshmay-Baabda





Scientific Name:
Avena sterillis

الاسم العربي:
شوفان عقيم، سنيسلة

This plant is one of the twenty-five oat varieties. Its nutritive quality is less, in a given weight, than that of any other cereal grain.





Photographed in May at Akroum-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Bupleurum rotundifolium

الاسم العربي:
حلبلاب مستدير الورق

Erect grey-green annual to about 50 cm, with hollow stems. The round flowers are of a yellowish green color.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Cynosurus echinatus

الاسم العربي:
ساهر مقنفذ

This plant is commonly known as the "rough dog's tail". It is also known to be both male and female in nature.





Photographed in July at Afqa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Equisetum telmateia

الاسم العربي:
كنباث طويل، ذنب الخيل المستنقعي،
قطع وصل

This is the largest member of the genus. Stems bearing underdeveloped cones or having spiral sheaths are abnormalities that occur frequently in this species.



Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Euphorbia helioscopia

الاسم العربي:
فربيون الشمس، فربيون الفجر،
حلبلوب الشمس، حليب البوم

The flower is always looking toward the sun. This plant contains toxic, elastic, and sticky substances. Could cause severe inflammation of the eye if it touches it.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Hordeum bulbosum

الاسم العربي:
شعير بصلي

This plant is commonly known as the "bulbous barley". It is mostly found in dry grasslands.




Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Medicago orbicularis

الاسم العربي:
فصّة مستديرة، خبز الرّاعي

This plant usually contains a virus known as the "clover subterranean stunt virus". It attacks a wide range of plants with varying effects.




Photographed in January at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Ophrys fusca

الاسم العربي:
حاجبيّة سمراء

Forms large colonies but is generally difficult to spot due to its dull color. One of the earliest species to flower.





Photographed in April at Debbieh-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Plantago lanceolata

الاسم العربي:
لسان الحمل السّناني، آذان الكبش، نوّارة العقرب

This plant is used externally as an astringent, and to heal scars. Crushed leaves may be used for ulcers and infected wounds. The plant is also a laxative.





Photographed in May at Akroum-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Rhagadiolus stellatus

الاسم العربي:
رغديولس نجمي، إبرة العجوز

This plant is commonly known as the "stellate hawkbit". It is found in rocky, weedy areas, and on roadsides.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Rotraria cristata

الاسم العربي:
روترآريا كريستاتا

This plant known as the "crested hair-grass" has leaves with flat and rather soft blades. It is mostly found in waste ground, fallow and stony places.





Photographed in May at Baaleshmay-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Rubia peregrina

الاسم العربي:
فوّة رحّالة

This plant is commonly known as the "wild madder". It is mostly found in hedges and thickets and has no known hazards associated with it.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Umbilicus rupestris

الاسم العربي:
سرّة الصخور، خبز القاق،
آذان القسّيس

This plant is known as the "rock navelwort" because it grows on rocks, cliffs and old walls. It has larger flowers than Umbilicus parviflorus (7-10 mm long).





Photographed in September at Tannourine-Batroun

Scientific Name:
Acantholimon libanoticum

الاسم العربي:
غملول لبناني، كبّابة

This spiny plant commonly known as the "Lebanon prickly-thrift" is widely found in both Lebanon and Syria.




Photographed in April at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Ainsworthia trachycarpa

الاسم العربي:
أنسورثية جاسئة الثمر

This plant is known as the "common ainsworthia". It owes its genus name to the British geologist, and doctor William Francis Ainsworth.



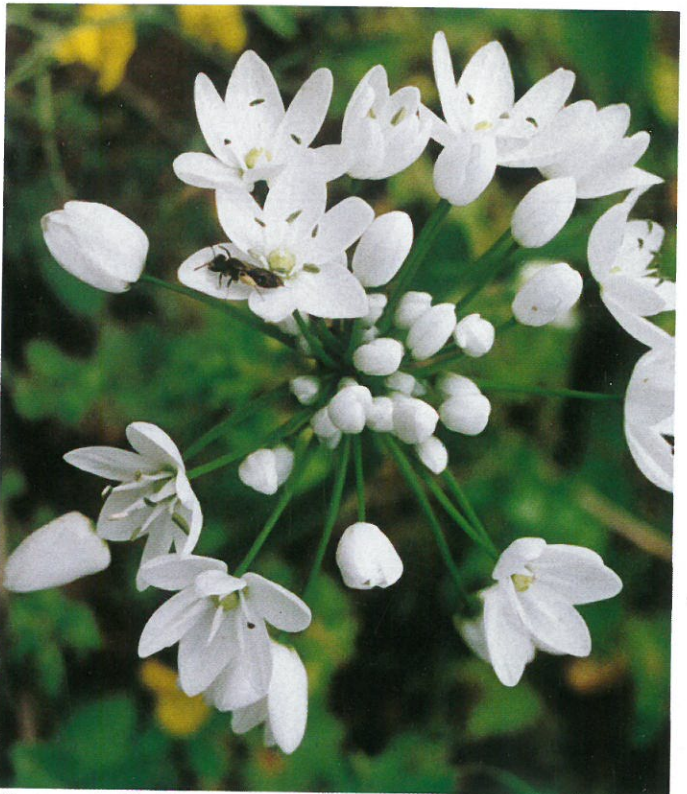

Photographed in July at Beirut-Beirut

Scientific Name:
Alcea setosa

الاسم العربي:
ختمية، ورد الحصان، عوينة البقرة

The dried flowers are used as decoction for pneumonia, or as gargle for tooth abscesses.





Photographed in March at Qasmieh-Sour

Scientific Name:
Allium neapolitanum

الاسم العربي:
ثوم نابولي، ثوم أبيض، توّيمة

Widely grown in gardens and often becoming naturalized. Occasionally sold as a cut flower.





Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Anacamptis pyramidalis

الاسم العربي:
سحلب هرمي، ذيل الثعلب

Erect plant up to 30 cm. Flowers are in a short dense spike, up to 8 cm long. Found on dry often calcareous grasslands and stabilized dunes.





Photographed in March at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Anthemis chia

الاسم العربي:
بهار خيوس

This flower is known as the stinking chamomile, it is one of many plants containing yellow dyes.





Photographed in April at Baaleshmay-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Anthemis palaestina

الاسم العربي:
بهار فلسطيني

This plant belongs to the chamomile genus, it is known commonly as the "Palestine chamomile".





Photographed in April at Saadiat-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Anthyllis tetraphylla

الاسم العربي:
أنثليس رباعي الورق

This hand-like cluster of flowers is commonly known as the "four-leaved ladies-finger".





Photographed in June at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Antirrhinum majus

الاسم العربي:
فم السمكة الكبير، أنف العجل، أنف الثور

This plant is commonly known as the "snapdragon". Its velvety flowers, found on tall spikes, are available in a wide range of colors.



Photographed in January at Saadiat-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Arisarum vulgare

الاسم العربي:
أريـزارون عـادي، قـبّـوع الـرّاهب، قنيديل

Grows in shady areas and among rocks. The plant has been used to treat wounds and bruises.





Photographed in March at Laqlouq-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Asperula odorata

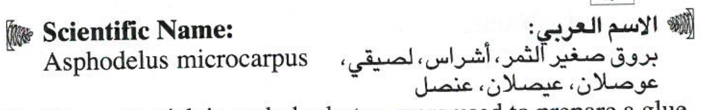
الاسم العربي:
أسبرولة عطرة

This plant is sometimes used as a mild diuretic, a tranquilizer for abdominal pain and insomnia. If absorbed in large quantities, it may cause severe intoxication.





Photographed in March at Akroum-Akkar



Scientific Name:
Asphodelus microcarpus

الاسم العربي:
بروق صغير الثمر، أشراس، لصيقي، عوصلان، عيصلان، عنصل

The roots, rich in carbohydrates, were used to prepare a glue known as Ashras. Among its medicinal properties, this plant eliminates itching when added to vinegar.





Photographed in July at Ehden-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Astragalus sofarensis

الاسم العربي:
أسطراغالس صوفر، قتاد، قتات

This plant owes its species name to the Lebanese town "Sawfar" thus its common name the "Sawfar milk-vetch".





Photographed in April at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Bellevalia nivalis

الاسم العربي:
بلّفلية الثلوج

This flower is a member of the lily family. The species name nivalis refers to the white color of the flower.





Photographed in April at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Bellis annua

الاسم العربي:
بلّيس حولي

This flower is commonly known as the "annual daisy", it is known mostly for its medicinal properties.





Photographed in July at Hermel-Hermel

Scientific Name:
Calystegia sepium

الاسم العربي:
كليستيجية السياج

Strong-growing climbing plant, often reaching 2-3 m high on other plants or supports, with strongly twisting stems.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Capparis spinosa

الاسم العربي:
كبّر شائك، لصف، أصف، شوك الحمار

The roots are diuretic, fruits are digestive, and leaves are tooth pain killers. The buds are pressed in water and salt to be used as spices.







Photographed in April at Seer-Tripoli



Scientific Name:
Capsella bursa-pastoris

الاسم العربي:
جراب الراعي

The leaves of the shepherd's purse may be used in salads. The plant is used for treatment of cystitis and diarrhoea, and favors blood coagulation.





Photographed in May at Baakleen-Shouf

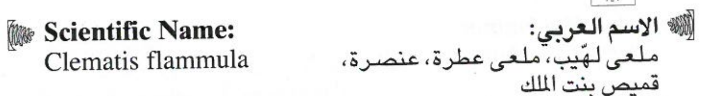
Scientific Name:
Cistus salviifolius

الاسم العربي:
قستوس قويسيّ الورق، لاذن شاقي الورق، غبرة بيضاء، قرّيضة بيضاء

This flower is known commonly as the sageleaf rockrose because its foliage resembles that of the sages.







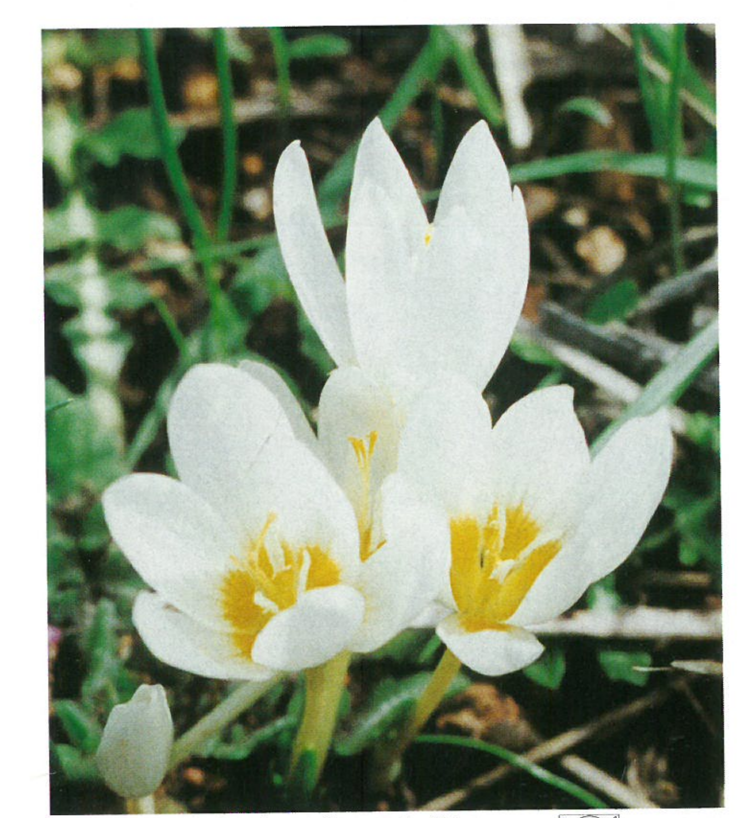
Photographed in June at Jezzine-Jezzine

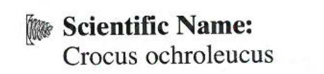
Scientific Name:
Clematis flammula

الاسم العربي:
ملعى لهّيب، ملعى عطرة، عنصرة، قميص بنت الملك

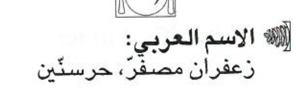
When crushed, the young fragments of this plant can be applied to the skin to induce blood draining.







Photographed in October at Qamouah-Akkar



Scientific Name:
Crocus ochroleucus

الاسم العربي:
زعفران مصفرّ، حرسنّين

This plant is edible when cooked. It is commonly found in areas of medium altitude where it appears after the first rain.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Cyclamen persicum

الاسم العربي:
بخّور مريم فارسي، سكوكع، دويك الجبل، سيدو، قرن الغزال

This poisonous plant commonly known as the "florist's cyclamen" grows best in moist soils and rocky sites.



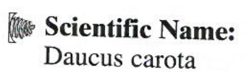
Photographed in May at Tarshish-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Daphne oleoides

الاسم العربي:
دفنة زيتونيّة، عود الخلّ

The genus name refers to the legend of Daphne who changed herself into a tree to escape from Apollo. The species name refers to the resemblance between this plant and olive trees.

Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Daucus carota

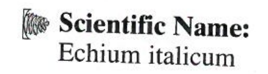
الاسم العربي:
جزر برّي، اصطفلين

This ancestor of our common carrot was used to get rid of worms, to treat sterility and snake bites, and as a diuretic.





Photographed in May at Baaleshmay-Baabda

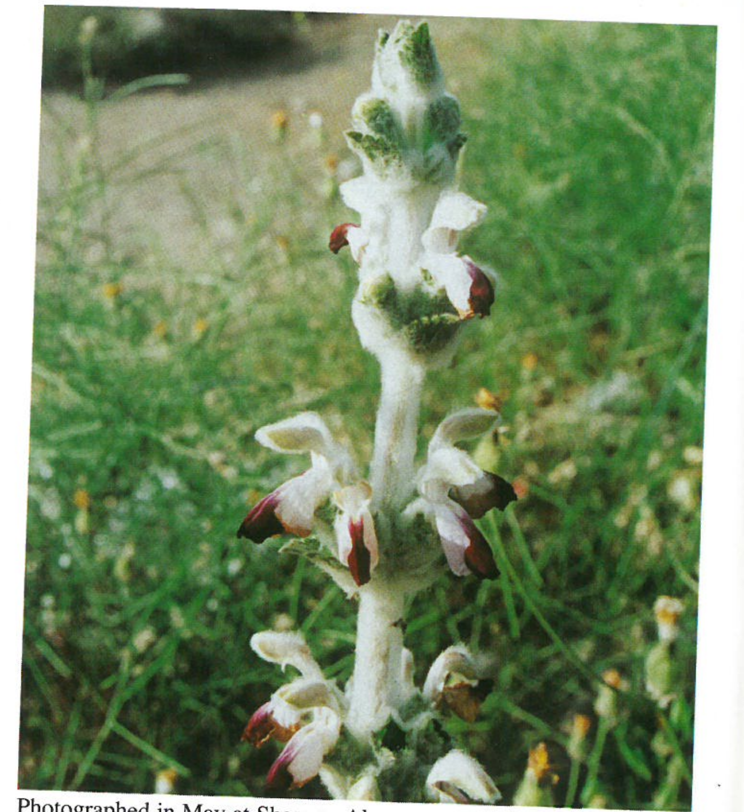


Scientific Name:
Echium italicum

الاسم العربي:
أخيوم ايطالي، عريشة

In the days of famine, the young leaves of this plant used to be mixed with those of wild sorrel, and eaten in soup.





Photographed in May at Sharoun-Aley

Scientific Name:
Eremostachys laciniata

الاسم العربي:
هجنبل مشرشر

This hairy plant is known commonly as the "cut-leaved phlomis" or simply the "desert spike".





Photographed in March at Qasmieh-Sour

Scientific Name:
Fumaria bicolor

الاسم العربي:
شاهترج ذو لونين

The genus name of this plant comes from the Latin "fumus terrae" meaning earth fumes, and the species name means two colors.





Photographed in May at Tarshish-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Helianthemum apenninum

الاسم العربي:
مداهين أبنيّة

This plant is characterized by its dark green lanceolated leaves. It is usually found on calcareous soils.





Photographed in April at Baaleshmay-Baabda

Scientific Name:
Iris albicans

الاسم العربي:
سوسن أبيض

This plant known commonly as the "white iris" is an iris that originated from Yemen. Its pure white flowers with gold beards characterize it.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Lamium moschatum

الاسم العربي:
لاميون مسكي

The plant's name refers to the crown's shape, which looks like an open mouth. This plant is very desired by bees.





Photographed in May at Afqa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Lepidium latifolium

الاسم العربي:
عصاب عريض الورق، حرفرف، قسط

The leaves of this plant have been used in traditional medicines as a diuretic, stomach tonic, and for preventing renal lithiasis.





Photographed in June at Jezzine-Jezzine



Scientific Name:
Lonicera xylosteum

الاسم العربي:
صريمة الجدي الدّغليّة

This plant is known from having poisonous berries. The poisoning symptoms include vomiting and purging; trembling and jerking of the limbs, convulsions and coma.



Photographed in May at Akroum-Akkar



Scientific Name:
Marrubium vulgare

الاسم العربي:
فراسيون مبذول، مقل الصيف، حشيشة الكلب

This plant is effective against the common cold, liver and bile disorders, and inflammations of the gastrointestinal tract.



Photographed in April at Beirut-Beirut

Scientific Name:
Matricaria perforata

الاسم العربي:
بابونج مثقوب

This plant is commonly known as the "scentless chamomile". Its seeds are used in feeding cattle and some remain viable in the manure.





Photographed in July at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Michauxia campanuloides

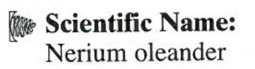
الاسم العربي:
ميشكسية جريسيّة

The genus of this plant owes its name to the French botanist André Michaux who spent ten years in North America studying local plants.



Photographed in May at Beirut-Beirut





Scientific Name:
Nerium oleander

الاسم العربي:
دفلى أوليندر، حبين، ورد الحمار، سمّ الحمار

This diuretic plant is a cardiotonic, used to prepare cardiac medicines, but should never be used in self medication due to its toxicity.





Photographed in April at Joueit-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Orchis morio-libani

الاسم العربي:
سحلب موريو، سحلب مهرّج

This Green-winged orchid is characterized by similarity in length of the spur and the ovary of the flower.





Photographed in April at Ehden-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Orchis romana-libanotica

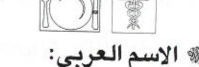
الاسم العربي:
سحلب روما

This plant has a greater preference for shadowy stations. It grows on bushy or stony slopes, and in lower mountain pastures.





Photographed in June at Burjein-Shouf



Scientific Name:
Origanum vulgare

الاسم العربي:
مردقوش عادي، صعتر بري

Infusion of the leaves is recommended for coughs, indigestion, headaches, and to promote menstruation. It may be soothing to put drops of this plant's oil on a painful tooth.



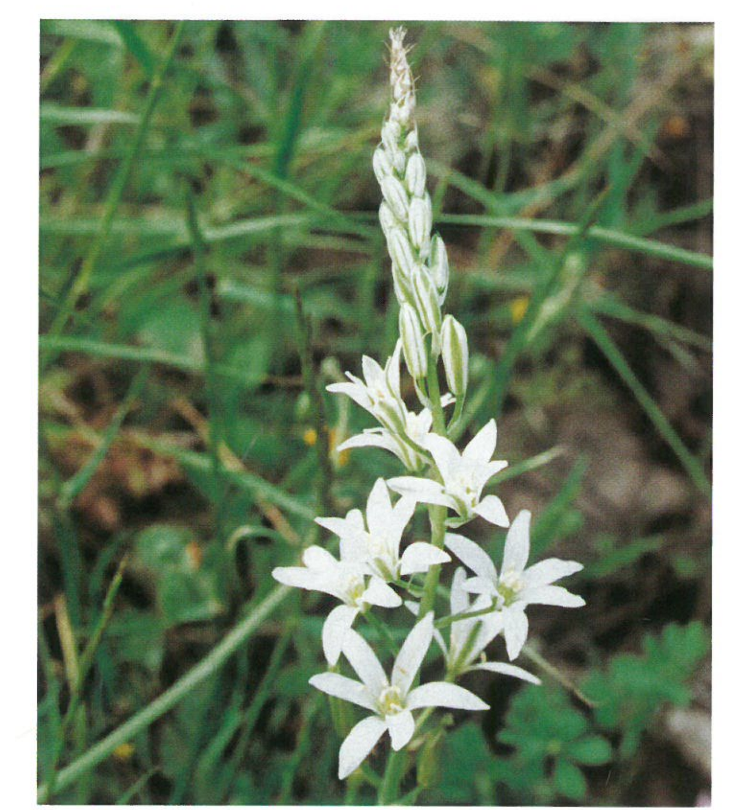

Photographed in April at Mashnaqa-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Ornithogalum montanum

الاسم العربي:
صاصل جبلي، لبن الطير الجبلي

Although the species name insinuates that this flower is found in mountainous areas only, it is actually found in coastal areas too.




Photographed in May at Jannah-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Ornithogalum narbonense

الاسم العربي:
صاصل نربون، لبن الطير النربوني، أشرس

To farmers, this plant is considered a weed because its deeply buried bulb disrupts the plowing of lands.




Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Ornithogalum umbellatum

الاسم العربي:
صاصل خيمي، لبن الطير الخيمي، نجمة بيت لحم، نجمة الصباح، سيدة الساعة ١١

Like wild garlic and wild onion, this plant regenerates from underground bulbs, but unlike them its bulb is odorless.




Photographed in April at Ehden-Zgharta

Scientific Name:
Puschkinia scilloides

الاسم العربي:
بشكنية اشقيليّة

This plant commonly known as the "striped squill" was named after the great Russian poet and botanist Apollosovich Mussin-Puschkin.





Photographed in March at Qasmieh-Sour

Scientific Name:
Reseda alba

الاسم العربي:
بليحاء بيضاء، ذيل الخروف

This plant is commonly known as the "white mignonette". It is known for its ability to cope with dryness.





Photographed in May at Roueiss-Jbeil

Scientific Name:
Rosa canina

الاسم العربي:
ورد الكلاب، ورد السياج

This plant's fruits contain important quantities of salts, essential vitamins and other nutrients. They also have diuretic properties that do not irritate the kidneys.




Photographed in May at Sawfar-Aley

Scientific Name:
Salvia microstegia

الاسم العربي:
قويسة صغيرة الغطاء

This plant is commonly known as the “fleecy sage”. This species is known for having the smallest flowers of the genus.




Photographed in July at Akroum-Akkar

Scientific Name:
Sambucus ebulus

الاسم العربي:
خمان صغير، دمدمون، بيلسان صغير

This plant has a bad smell, but its roots are diuretic and diaphoretic. An increased dose of these roots may induce vomiting.





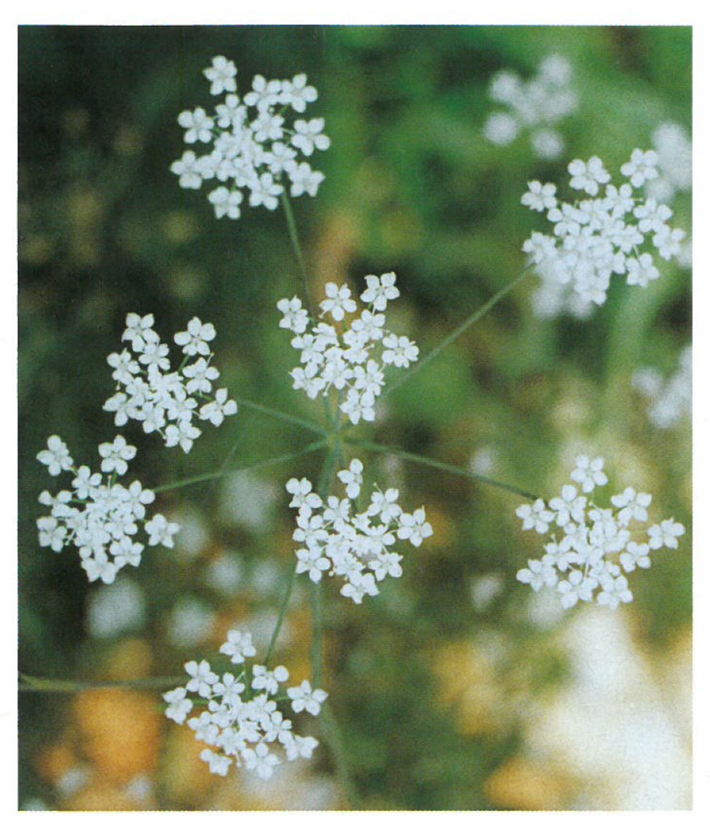
Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Scabiosa prolifera

الاسم العربي:
جربيّة مخلفة، كعب الغزال

This plant that grows abundantly, especially in coastal areas, was used in the Middle Ages to treat scabies and other skin diseases.





Photographed in May at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Scaligeria cretica

الاسم العربي:
سكلجرية كريت

This plant is known commonly as the "Cretan scaligeria" owes its genus name to the famous Italian doctor Cesar Della Scala.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Styrax officinalis

الاسم العربي:
أصطرك مخزني، ميعة، لبنى، عبهر، حوز

This plant is commonly known as the "storax". It is usually found in coastal areas and woodlands.





Photographed in April at Burjein-Shouf

Scientific Name:
Trifolium clypeatum

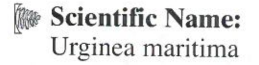
الاسم العربي:
نفل ترسي، بزاز البقر، نفل درعي

This plant is known as the "shield clover" because the fruits spread outwards to form a shield. It grows in moist, shaded and grassy places.





Photographed in September at Saadiat-Shouf



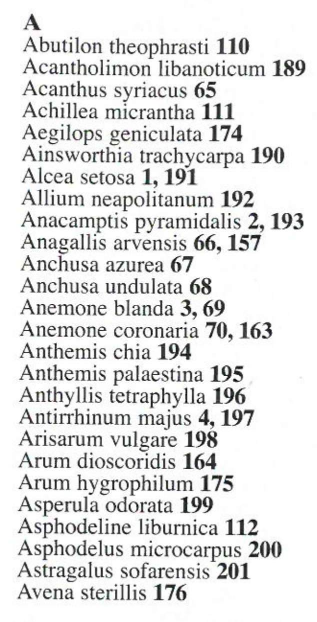
Scientific Name:
Urginea maritima

الاسم العربي:
عنصل بحري، إشقيل بحري، بصل الفار، بصّيلة، قضيب الري

This plant is a cardiotonic and a diuretic, but is inactive on a healthy heart. It should be handled cautiously due to its toxicity.



Alphabetical List of Scientific Names









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